election. I am sure, however, that Mr. Villard himself has been a buyer of these proprietary privileges, and that not a little of the stock will go directly to him. I do not know, however, where the stock will go, but I do know that on the books of the company there are about 400 persons entitled to receive the stock. Many of the original proprieters have not sold their rights, but I cannot say where the bulk of the stock will be held."

I Heary Villard, president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who claims to have obtained control of the Northern Pacific, stock, could not be seen yesterday by a Tribunk reporter who sought his views on the subject, but at the office of the company it was said that the issue of stock would not interfere with Mr. Villard's control of the road. The new stock, it was claimed, would find its way immediately into the stock market, where it could be bought by Mr. Villard or any one else who wished to own it. Equal confidence was not expressed, however, by a person who took a large interest in the pool formed by Mr. Villard. "It is impossible to say," he remarked gleomity, "whether the pool has control of the stock, or whether it will be able to maintain the control if the company shall issue stock as fast as we can buy it. I do not yet know the ofreumstances under which the stock has been issued, but unless the present stockholders are entitled to a part of it. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can make have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now have the control of the offit. I do not see how we can now hav

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN. THE ROUTES DECIDED UPON BY THE THIRD COM-MISSION APPOINTED BY MAYOR HOWELL.

The Mayor's third Rapid Transit Commission in Brookiyn, composed of Messrs. Henderson, Walden, Cohn, Tredwell and Hatton, yesterday decided upon the Cohn, Tredwell and Hatton, yesternly detected above routes upon which it recommends that railways be built. In their report the Commissioners say that they have designated routes which, while avoiding main thoroughfares, approach sufficiently near at proper points to give rapid transit facilities. As any company organized to build upon these routes is entitled to conpect with existing steam railways, the Commissioners have attempted to supply missing links in existing roads rather than to establish competing lines; and by these routes persons living near prospect Park, upon the line of the Brooklyn Elevated Road, and in Atlantic-ave. east

for the Brooklyn Elevated Road, and in Atlantic-ave. east of Flatbush-ave., will be given direct connection with the City Hall, the bridge and the ferries from the Western District of Brooklyn to New York. The routes recommended in the report of the Commission sent to Mayor Howell yesterday are as follows:

From Fulton Ferry, along Water-st., Washington-st., High-st., Fearl-st., Willoughby-st., Fleet-place and Debevoise-st., crossing De Kaib-ave. on a curve toward the east to a point west of De Kaib-ave. Hadson-ave., then by a curve over private property to Hudson-ave., and by other curves over private property to Hudson-ave., and by other curves over private property to Hudson-ave., and by other curves over private property to Hudson-ave., then by a curve over private property to Hudson-ave., and by other curves over private property to Hudson-ave., the private property to Hudson-ave., and by other curves over private property to the standard Atlantic-ave., the road will connect with the Long Island Atlantic-ave., the road will conset to be point near Braxton-st., where the road will conset to be point near Braxton-st., where the road will conset to be clevated; and thence mostly through private property, property and the Prospect-Park and Concy Island Railroad.

From Willoughby-st., at Fleet-place, along Willoughby-

Day's Foint, to accommodate better the plans for the station. Since the station was planned, additional round has been secured in that direction. The change also shortens the tunnel by 250 feet. The approach to this out at the west end has reached the Hackensack plank road; gangs of laborers are now working on both plank road; gangs of laborers are now working on both of the portals; they are setting up the heavy machinery to be used in the executation and have become on each of the five sinfts. It was expected to have the steam excavator at work to-day. At the Havestraw and West Point tunnels work is also proceeding vigorously. Bids for the remainder of the work on the road, between New-York City and Middletown, have been advertised for and will be opened March 31.

PROPOSED LEASE OF THE GEORGIA ROAD. AUGUSTA, Ga., March 21 .- The Central Railroad proposes to lease the Georgia railroad and branches for ninety-nine years, guaranteeing 8 per cent per anunm to the stockholders. It is rumored that the Louisville to the stockholders. It is runored that the Louisville and Mashville company and Bichmond and Danville combination have made similar propositions. Prominent officials and large stockholders of the Georgia Railroad favor the lease to the Coutral Railroad. Sales of the stock were made to-day at \$121 per charc.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW ROAD. S1,500,000 or the \$2,000,000 stock of the projected Pittsburg, Youngstown and Chicago Railroad was subbed on Saturday at Youngstown. The survey begins to-day. C. H. Andrews, George J. Margerum, T. W. San-derson, H. M. Garlick and L. D. Cocaran were elected directors. They chose C. H. Andrews president and H. M. Garlick secretary.

PROPOSED ROADS IN TENNESSEE. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 21 .- Advertisements for bids for the completion of the railroad to conpect Knoxville with the Louisville and Nashville road

be published to-morrow; also advertisements, solicit-bids for connecting the East Tennessee, Virginia and agia Road with the North Carolina system. THE READING FLECTION. PHILADELPHIA, March 21 .- George M. Dallas filed his report in court, to-day, as master of the Reading

Raffrond election last Monday. It covers ninety printed pages and gives a full record of the proceedings at the The report says that the votes of all stockholders duly

registered at the time of election, were as follows: For president 8. Bond, 211,015; F. B. Gowen, 62. For Managers—George F. Tylar, Samuel R. Shipley, John S. Newbold, Edward T. Steel, Charles Parish and

John S. Newbold, Edward T. Steel, Charles Parish and John Lowber Welsh, 211,015 each.

For Treasurer—Samuel Bradford. For Secretary—Edward L. Kinsley, 211,015 each. The votes of stockholders, registered three calendar months previous to the election. Were as follows: For President—F. S. Bond, 208,225: P. B. Gowen, 62. For Managere—George F. Tyler, Samuel R. Shipley, John S. Newbold, Edward T. Steel, Charles Parish and John Lowber Welah, 208,225 mach. For Treasurer—Samuel Bradford, 208,237. For Secretary—Edward L. Kinsley, 208, 225.

At the conclusion of his report, Mr. Dallas says that it appeared from examination of the registry books of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company that the whole innuber of stockholders appearing upon said registry books on the day of the meeting was 3,315, registered say holding as aggregate of 687,643 shares of the capital stock of said company.

The report shows further, that 1,130 shares were re-

the report shows further, that 1,130 shares were re-

ert has fixed Thursday for argument and de-

DISAFFECTED DIALOGUE (after the first report of the accident to Mr. Gladstone).—First Feniau (delighted)—"Bedad then. 'Coercion Bhi's' got it this time. He's shot." Second Fenian (contemptuously)—'Shot! Man alive! divil a bhi! He's only had as ugly full, and he's all right again." First Fenian (positively)—'I tell ye he's shot! Diou't I hear them say how he was rounded in the head, and that the last builet in was got but yesterday, and there wouldn't be another!"—I pench.

INVERTED MAXIMS. "In the good fortune Inverted Maxims.—"In the good fortune of our best friends we always find something which is not pleasing to us."—Rochefoucauld.—Jim.—"Ulo, Jack! Mayenk seed you for an are, cid man. Tell me, who is that levely girl?" Jack.—"Miss Bellingham Goldmore." Jim.—"What, the great helress?" Jack.—"On, it's only twenty or thirty thousands year! But she's as clever as the's beautiful, and as good as the's clever." Jim who has lately married one of the Strong-minded Sisteracod.—"I say! He's a lucky chap that gets her, hey, ald man" Jack.—"I'm glad you think so. She's just manged to be my wife!" Jim.—"I I I I I I !"—"Finch. THE NEGLECTED STREETS.

REPLY OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS THE ANSWER TO MAYOR GRACE'S CHARGES FINALLY SERT TO HIM-COMMISSIONER NICHOLS'S DEFENCE

-SUBSTANCE OR THE REPORT. The Police Commissioners, after much delay, succeeded last evening in completing their answer to Mayor Grace's letter about street-cleaning. Inspector Byrnes, to whom the delivery of this answer was com mitted, drove to the Mayor's house at 9 o'clock, and presented the document. The Mayor took the manuscript and remarked that it was still early in the evening although late in the day. To reporters present he said he could not then express any opinion regarding the answer. The report is long, and appended to it are schedules to support the positions taken by the commissioners. The document is signed by S. P. Nichols, and the substance of it is as follows:

follows:

The Mayor is under a misapprehension as to the relative amount of work done by the Street-Cleaning Bureau in the years 1879 and 1886. The primary object of the account of the Street-Cleaning Bureau is to secure proper confirmation and supervision in each year without special reference to comparisons with other years. The Street-Cleaning Bureau was under different management in the years 1879 and 1880, and there were certain differences in the method of arranging the statistics of the Department of which account must be taken in order to secure a proper comparison. The number of loads of street dirt, ashes and garbage reported as removed in 1879, according to the Mayor's letter, was 1.077.161, and the number of loads reported as removed in 1879, according to the Mayor's letter, was 1.077.161, and the number of loads reported as removed in 1889, and the number of loads reported in that year include all the loads known to the Department of Public Works. Neither the permit loads nor the loads from the Department of Public Works. Neither the permit loads nor the loads from the Department of Public Works. Neither the permit loads nor the loads from the Department of Public Works. Neither the year 1880. They amounted in the above figures reported for the year 1880. They amounted in the statement of loads removed in 1890, as they were included in the statement of loads removed in 1890, as they were included in the statement of loads removed in 1879, we have for 1890 a total amount of 1 066,077 loads. It also appears that during the year 1879 there were 30,113 loads of material deposited on the dumps owing to manificient room on the scows, and subsequently removed a second time to the scows. These second removed were included in the removals for the year 1880. The difference in the total expense of removing a load of material from a piet of a point perhaps 100 feet distant and collecting material from the employed in these second removals would remove more than five times as many loads in a day as in the case

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that during the past winter show has falten and has remained amounting to one cart-load for each linear foot of streets, making an aggregate of 2,032,800 cart-loads of show or ice. A cartfol estimate, also worth the precince, as to the cost of removing this and dumping it into the river, shows such cost to be not less than 70 cents per load, requiring thus over \$1.412,600 to remove the snow and ice alone during the past winter. This is upon the supposition that hof-sex and carts and more could be obtained to dethe work. The actual appropriation for the removal of snow and ice was \$40,000, which together with the transforred balance of \$19,000, making in all \$59,000, has been expended. The utmost any officer can do is to accomplish the spring cleaning with the greatest dispatch possible. This we are now endeavoring to do.

GREATER INTEREST AT ALBANY. GOVERNOR CORNELL IN FAVOR OF SPEEDY LEGISLATION.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 21 .- The great meeting in New York on Friday night, to protest against the present street cleaning system attracted even the attention of the country members of the Legislature, and the New York members returning to-day were full of the subject Governor Cornell said to-day that he had read the reports of the meeting with great interest, and was of the opinion that a bill ought to be introduced at once in the Legislature to carry out swiftly the proposed reforms. It would be unwise he thought to bury the hill in the depths of the McCarthy charter and thus compel it to step along as slowly through the Legislature as that ponderous affair. It should be introduced, in his opinion, as a separate measure in order to hasten its

Senator Strahan stated that May r Grace is having prepared another street cleaning bill, which will mor clearly express his ideas as to the proper method of dealing with the street cleaning problem than the bill which have been introduced with his sanction. ferthcoming bill will be on the same model as the others. The Mayor is to have the absolute power of removing and appointing a superintendent of Firest cleaning and also also the power to make contracts for the street cleaning by district. There is slight restriction in regard to contracts, the consent of the Board of Apportionment to each one being rendered necessary. Senator Strahan said that he was in favor of giving the Mayor courted of street cleaning without any check that could possibly prevent his currying out his plans. Senator Blady also manifested a keen interest in Mayor Grace's plans and expressed the nopes that they may shortly be carried out. ferthcoming bill will be on the same model as the others

THE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The Committee of Twenty-one appointed at the mass-meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday evening last to provide for a better cleaning of the streets, met yesterday at No. 79 Fourth-ave. The committee formally organized by the election of D. Willis James as chairman. A Sub-Committee of even were appointed to call on the Mayor and confer with him. This Sub-Committee consists of Thatcher M. Adams, Henry E. Pellew, Samuel D. Babcock, Lawrence Turnure, James Gailatin, John Babcock, Lawrence Turnure, James Gallatin, John L. Cadwalader, and Charles H. Marshall. Mr. James is ex-officio a member of the committee. The Sub-Committee later in the day called on the Mayor. There were present also Controller Campbell and Corporation Counsel Whitney. The Mayor said that he had in pretaration a bill embodying his plan for cleaning the streets, but it was not ready. The members of the committee will call on the Mayor to-day when the bill will be completed and will be submitted to them. It will embody the views on street-cleaning which the Mayor has heretofore made public through the columns of The Tribunk.

PAWNING HIS WATCH TO GAMBLE.

Moses Wolff, of No. 33 Ludlow-st., on the evening of February 22 lost a considerable amount of money in a gambling den at Canal-st. and the Bowery. When his money was exhausted he obtained from R. Burman, a pawnbroker at No. 2 Oliver-st., who was standing by, a loan of \$75 on a gold watch and chain belonging to his mother. Mrs. Wolf com-plained to Marshal Reilley. He investigated the case. Burman declared that the pawnshop be-longed to his wife; that when he applied to young Wolf for the repayment of the loan, and could not obtain it, he then pawned the watch and chain in his wife's place. Marshal Reilley obtained the

pawn tickets and found they bore the date on which the loan was made. The Marshal restored the watch and chain to Mrs. Wolff, and will further investigate the charges.

SWINDLING THE DOCTORS,

Some of the members of the medical profession are feeling foolish over the manner in which they believe they have been swindled by a person claim-

are feeling foolish over the manner in which they believe they have been swindled by a person claiming to be a Dr. Geddings, of Charleston, S. C. This man made his appearance in New-York aslittle more than two weeks ago, and called upon several well-known physicians, telling each one that he was Dr. Geddings, that he had been in the city for some time, had run out of money, and wished to borrow enough to take him back to Charleston, when he would immediately return the amount lent. Each of the physicians called upon gare him some money, so that, in sums varying from \$15 to \$40, he has thus far succeeded in getting together a comfortable amount. A Tribung reporter called last evening upon several of these who had suffered. Dr. Alonzo Clark, of No. 23 East Twenty-first-st., said:

"This man called upon me Saturday, March 12. He was a very gentlemantike person, and told a straightforward story. He said that he was Dr. Geddings, of Charleston, S. C.; that he had been in Chicago on business, and had come to New-York from that city. He had remained here longer than he expected, and had run short of money. He asked him to lend him enough to take him home. I said to him that if he were Dr. Geddings he had once been ill in this city. He replied that he had. I asked him if I had treated him, and he said I had. Now that is true; but it was so long ago that I could not tell that he was not Dr. Geddings. I therefore gave him \$35. That evening I met Dr. Otis, who asked me if I had seen Geddings, and if I had lent him money. I replied that I had. He then told me that I had probably been swindled, as the same man had been getting money from others. That is all I know of him up to the present time."

The reporter next called upon a physician whose works on medical theory and practice are well

as the same han hander and the present time."

The reporter next called upon a physician whose works on medical theory and practice are well known, but who did not wish his name to be published. He said: "I do not wish to be taken for a greenborn, but I was swindled out of the largest amount. He came and told me the same story that he told the others, and I, feeling sorry for his plight, wrote a check for \$40 and sent a servant to Park & tilford's to get it cashed. This man has very easy manners, and in a crowd of fifty men would be selected as one of the most gentlemanlike, He also went to Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, at Bellevne Hosnital, to get money. My son, who practices there, dropped in just at that time, and having heard of his borrowing elsewhere, asked him why he did not telegraph home for money. He said that he had not enough to pay for a telegram. My son then threatened to call a policeman, and the swindler disappeared. He also called upon Dr. Samuel Sexton, who gave him some money, and he has similarly taken in several other physicians.

Dr. Isaac Taylor was also among the victims.

"This man told ne," he said, "the same story that

quiet manners and straightforward story deceived me easily. I know that Dr. Geddings, of Charleston, is dead; but I thought that this might be one of his soas, William H., J. F. M. or Frederick. The last is not mentioned in any of my reference books, but I know that there is such a purson. I am now convinced that this man is no one of the three; and I have written to William H. Geddings, who is practising in Aiken, S. G., to ask him if he knows anything about this man. I believe he is still in the city, and I think it likely that he will go to Philadelphia and try his game there. One thing puzzled me. He know all about a reception I gave several years ago; said he had been there, and mentioned several unridonly that occurred. He is redy in his rothes to any questions that are asked, and cannot be thrown off his gaird."

Several other physicians have been called on by this person, and the entirs medical fraternity is prepared to "make things lively" for him if he continues his nefarious work.

SEND A VESSEL OF INSPECTION TO DELAGOA BAY.
The Hollanders in this city have bitle confidence in the result of the negotiations now pending between the British and the Boers, and expect that hostilities will be renewed in a very short time. The hostilities will be renewed in a very short time. The Boers, they say, faithful to the traditions of their forefathers, will be content with nothing less than virtual independence, and this the Englas after their severe defeats in the field will hardly feel inclined to grant. It has been consequently decided to hold the often postponed mass meeting to express sympathy for the Transvanl, at Cooper Institute to-morrow night. The three speakers of the evening will be the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher who was lately approached on the surject by a prominent Knickerbocker member of the congregation, the Rev. Rebert Collyer, and the Rev. R. Heber Newton. From satements made to a familiar reporter yesterday by W. L. Carbin, a member of the Committee of Arrangements, it appears that the sole object of this movement is not to raise fonds for the purpose of sending an ambulance to the

sole object of this movement is not to raise funds for the purpose of sending an ambulance to the Transval.

"The immediate and provocative cause of the overthrow of the South African Republic," said Mr. Corbin, "was an attempt begue by that country to construct a railroad over the short distance—about thirty miles—which separates it from Lorenzo Marquez, a port on Delagoa isay within Portaguese territory. Had the begun by that country to construct a railroad over the short distance—about thirty miles—
which separates it from Lorenzo Marquez, a port on
Deliagon Bay within Portagnese territory. Had the
Transvailers been allowed to do this the merchants
of the United States and of other countries would
then have been free to trade with them, as the Kepublic had a treaty with the Fortuguese which fixed
export and import duties at very low rates. Another
result would have been that the Republic would
have ceased to export and import through Engish
ports, and then English merchants could no longer
have derived an excessive probt on the trade of her
people, and the English authorities could no longer
have levied at their expense exhoritant export and
import duties on that trade. There is, therefore,
every reason to believe that the annexation was
prompted by the determination on the part of the
English to rob the Transwaal Boers of their gold
fields and to compel them to trade with British merchants and manifacturers, even though the Pouladelphia Centennial Exhibition had taught their
that they could save many millions a year by trade
with the United States.

"Now in view of the above facts we mean to
draft a resolution at the forticoning meeting petitioning the Federal Government that an American
vessel be sent to Delagon Bay in order to
examine the port of Lorenzo Marquez, and to rather
all information which might be necessary for the
eventual establishment of onsenses relations between
the United States and the Transvaal, mending the
founding of a steamship line. Such relations would
in time be of incalculable benefit to this country.
The Transvaal has an area half as large again as that
of France. It is rich in gold, copper, tin and lead
mines, which as yet have been scarcely touched. It
is also rich in wood, index, tropical fruits, wines and
many other products that would be welcome in
America, and on the other hand our own
manufactured goods would find a great
market over there. Thus it is evidently the interes

Street Police, that Alice Hillings, age thirteen, living at the same number, had left her home at noon Sunday with the intention of taking a stroll Sunday with the intention of taking a stroll through Central Park, and that up to midnight she had not returned to her home. The girl is described as rather good-looking, of medium height, with brown hair. She wore a navy blue dress and a drab hat. A general alarm was sent out to all the police stations, and the Park Police were requested to search for the missing girl.

THE LETTERS IN WHITTAKEE'S NOTE.

QUEER PRACTICES OF ANOTHER EXPERT-TAKING

HIS LETTERS WHERE HE FOUND THEM.

The removal of the Whittaker Court Martial from the Army Building, is hailed with satisfaction by all concerned, and the spacious and airy apartment upon the fourth floor of the Post-office Building upon the fourth floor of the Post-office Building gives to the whole affair a decidedly more whole-some and business-like aspect. The table occupied by the Court is upon a raised dais within a "ailing," within which, also, is the stand for the witness, who has previously occupied a chair in the middle of the floor at no particular point. Visitors find ample accommodation upon four rows of settles. The smart appearance of the place yesterday was enhanced by several opera-glasses which were turned by members of the andience upon the accused cadet.

The Judge Advocate placed upon the stand an-

enhanced by several opera-glasses which were turned by members of the andience upon the accused cadet.

The Judge Advocate placed upon the stand another of his expert witnesses, Daniel T. Ames, who had prepared two printed exhibits that were distributed through the court room. Mr. Ames had been furnished with a number of standards in Cadet Whittaker's hanawriting, and he now vendetrook to show that the note of warning was by the same hand, though disguised. To do this he had cut out from the Whittaker standards various letters here and there, and by pasting them together had reproduced the wording of the note of warning in an apparent handwriting not unlike the note. In his exhibit No. I was presented a facsimile of the note of warning, and beside it was an imitation of the note of warning, and beside it was an imitation of the note made up in the manner above described, with references showing the exact place in the standards from which each letter was taken. The first two hours of the session were tedious enough, being occupied by Mr. Ames in an elaborate and detailed exposition of his conclusions and reasons, illustrated upon the blackboard. When the explanation was complete, the Judge Advocate asked, handing him a letter:

"Do you believe that the Moses Weston letter, which I now hand to you, was written by the same person as the note of warning?"

"I think it was," said the witness, after a brief examination.

Mr. Chamberlain then began his cross-examination, by which he strove to show that the means which Mr. Ames had used in making up his imita-

examination.

Mr. Chamberlain then began his cross-examination, by which he strove to show that the means which Mr. Ames had used in making up his imitation of the note of warning were torced and unnatural, and that by such means he could have approximately produced any handwriting whatever. There were seventeen words in the note, and among the standards Mr. Ames had as many as 5,000 words to select from. The first word in the note was "Sunday." This was made up of letters taken from four separate standards. Mr. Chamberlain nomited out the fact that the word occurred as a whole in another place, not resembling the word in the note.

"Why did you not use the word Sunday as it stands?"

"I assumed that the note was disguised, and therefore did not expect to find the word in the note similar to the one in his natural hand."

"So when you could not had a word to cut your purpose, you proceeded to manufacture one that should! Why did you not take the word as you found it?"

"I do not know why, except that probably I did

"I do not know why, except that probably I did not see it."
"So now you would substitute that word as Cadet
"So now you would substitute that word as Cadet

"So now you would substitute that word as Cadet
"I should have no objection to doing so
Mr. Chamberiain then showed that there was
scarcely any similarity between the word in the
standard and that in the note. He then took up
the word "Mr.," and going to the blackboard said
he wished to show how that Mr. was manufactured.
The capital letter M. it appeared, was formed of the
first part of a capital A and the latter half of a
sanital M. Air. Chamberlain-Are you in the hatit, Mr.

Annes, of making ap writing in this way f
"There was no M in the style of the note, so I
lid the only thing possible under the circumstances."
"I understand; when you couldn't find a letter

"I understand; when you couldn't find a letter
to suit you, you manufactured one."

"I manufactured nothing; I only combined."

"Did you not take the letter A and change it?"

"I changed nothing."

"Now, Mr. Ames, don't you think that by taking loops and lines in this way, and leaving off what you choose and putting them together as you choose, you cently make up any man's writing whatever from these standards!"

"Perhaps so, if I had to make it all up as I did this M; but that is a solitary instance. Every other letter I took entire."

Mr. Chambertain pointed out several similarities in the connection of letters in the real and the imitated note of warning which had no counterparts in the standards from whealth they were taken; Mr. Ames, however, hissisted that there were purely

journed, as the witness was compelled to leave the city by an early train to give testimony in an other case list evening. It was suggested before adjournment that application should be made to the Secretary of Vear for permission to sit without regard to regular hours. At present the Court is regarded to adjourn by 3 o'clock. The members of the Court withdrew to consult upon this matter in private.

Vice-President Henry G. Stebbins called at the soms of the World's Fair, at No. 317 Breadway, vesterday atternoon. "Has General Grant sent in his resignation yet

"I have not seen it if he has sent it in, and I de of know of anyone that has seen it. I think noandy knows exactly what his status is."

" Do the Communicationers wish him to resign?"

" Oh, I know nothing as to that. Of course, the

The strike among the masons, bricklayers and army other product that our appeal to this coupling and broken and to or shower for the mason of the results of the construction of our buildings of the results of the construction of our buildings of the results of the construction of our buildings of the results of the construction of a seasonship line. Such restaurance the construction of the results of the construction of our buildings of the results of the construction of the results of the result

THE COURTS.

SEEKING HER BROTHER AND SISTER.

Mrs. Rainey obtained, a short time age, a writ of babeas corpus for the production of her infast nephew and niece, Hugh and Ellen Glennon, who, it was claimed, were unlawfully detained by Mrs. Hurley, the matron of the Girls' Lodging House at St. Marks place. It was alleged in the petition upon which the writ was granted that the children were taken away from their home by Harriet Stephens, the principal of the Indus-trial School of the Children's Aid Society. Mizz Stephens took the children to live at the school a short time before their father's death, and subsequently refused to give them up, or to allow any of the family to visit them or to tell where they were. Lizzie made many efforts to find her brother and sister, and finally made her way, under disguise, into the Girls' Lodging House in St. Mark'splace, where she discovered them. Mrs. Hurley refused to allow Lizzie to take the children home with her, and on the following day denied to Mrs. Rainey that the children had ever been there or that she had ever heard

which Mrs. Hurley made the return that the children came voluntarily to the lodging-house, and, after remainng only a few days, went away without any objection or residence. The writ was dismissed by Justice Lawrence, and a few days later another writ was procured against Miss Stophens, of the Children's Aid Society, to which a return was flied yesterday. Miss Stephens says that she found Thomas Glennon, the father of the children, living in two smail rooms to a house at No. 169 Mulberry-st Glennon was dying of consumption and it extreme want. She supplied him with money, food and clothing until his death on February 28, and defrayed his funeral expenses, which were not less than \$116, out of money expenses, which were not less than \$110, out of money supplied by charitable persons. Glennon, about two weeks before his death, asked her to take charge of Hugh and Ellen, expressed curire confidence in her and his willingness that she should find homes for them in the West. He executed a paper to her presence and in that of a Miss Shepard, in which the children are given to Miss Stephens. She took the children away with her, and on Marcu 7 authorized Eli Trott, a Western accution the Children's Aid Secrety, to take them out West. "to

that of a Miss Shopard, in which the children area given to Miss Shophens. She took the children away with her, and on March 7 authorized En Trott, a Western agent for the Children's Aid Society, to take them out West "to remove them from the moral influences of their home," against which she had been warned by the father.

Miss Stephens says that since that date she has not had any charge or control of the children, or in any way restrained them of their liberty. John W. Skinner, the superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, alleges in an affidavit that "a the time of the issuing of the writ against Miss Stephens she children were not within the State of in the control of any person connected with the society in the State." He asserts further that Mr. Trott is an experienced agent of the society, and had taken the children to Footwille, Rock County, Wis., where he gave the girl to D. M. Howell and the boy to H. T. Nott. Justice Lewrence, before whom the hearing was had, intimated that the defendants were in contempt of Court in not producing the children on the showing made in their own return to the writ. It is chaimed by the altorney for Mrs. Ramey that the paper executed by Glemon is utterly void, as it fails to comply with every requisite of the statute, which requires that the instrument shall be sealed and a schowledged, so as to cutific it to be recorded, and shall actually be recorded before it can have any leval effect.

The examination will be continued to-day.

The decision just rendered by the Court of Appeals in the suits of the executors of Walton Dwight against the Germania Life and six other insurance comonnies, although it does not make a flual disposition of these suits—which are considered among the most, im-portant life insurance litigations in this State—present some interesting points. Colonel Dwight whose home was nt Binchamton, N. Y., died after procuring insurances upon his tide in a large number of companies, the entire amount being over \$200,000. Some of the companies, including the Equitable, the risk of which was No. \$25,000, paid the policies to the executors without Decre contest. Seven of the companies, however, refused to pay. They set up in their several answers not only that Colonel Dwight committed smode after obtaining large neurances upon his life, but also that in his applications ne bad failed to answer fully and correctly the questions propounded to him; also, that at various periods of his are he had suffered from such diseases as hemorrhages. liver companiat and rheumatism, which he had not dis-closed in his applications. They also contended that his failure to inform each company of his application for insurance in other companies was a breach of the contract of insurance and released the companies from

inability on their policies.

The atterneys for the executors applied to Justice Folicit at Special Term for an order directing the companies to furnish bills of particulars of the times and who had passed nutavorable opinions upon his life, etc. Justice Follett granted the order, and his decision was

amton, are the attorneys for the executors; Mossis, npmao, Barlow & Laroeque and several other law firms this city represent the insurance companies.

ATTACKING THE EQUITABLE LIFE. John H. Bewley and Marietta Bewley, his tie, began in 1880 a suit in equity in the Supremours against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to obtain an accounting and the apcrety. Mr. Hewley brought his suit as a policy-holder, and for the protection of his interest as such. He alleged in his bill that the Society had violated its harter and the statutes relating to such companies in that it had invested its funds in property and enterprises foreign to the purposes of its organization, and not necessary to enable it to carry into effect the legitimate urposes of its creation. The unauthorized appropriation or its capital consists, it is alleged, among other thing in the following investments: \$4,000,000, the amount paid for the premises No. 120 Broadway; \$450,000, for he premises Nes, 112 and 114 Broadway; \$1,000,000,

the premises Nas. 112 and 114 Broadway; \$1,000,000, for the Boston Equitable Bailding; \$1,100,000 invested in the stock of the Mercantic Frust Company; \$30,000 need in directing safes for the Mercantic Safe Deposit Company; and \$40,000 for binding safes for the Equitable Safe Deposit Company, in Beston.

The Secrety demarred to the bill; first, that the State of New York eight to have been joined as a co-plaintiff with Mr. Hewley, and second, that the facis set forth in the complaint do not constitute a cause of action. The case was argued yesterday in Special Term before Justice Larremore, who reserved his decision. Withiam Blake appeared for Mr. Bewley, and Messrs. Alexander & Green for the Society.

DECISIONS-MARCH 21.

DECISIONS—MARCH 21.

Supreme Conti-Chambers—By Judge Lawrene, Phonologi. Booksy-Motion granted for the first Friday April. Guttman act. Freidman—Matton granted with exalfin act. Suffen. Unless the defendant compiles with exalfin act. Suffen.—Unless the defendant compiles with concept the granted. Suffen agt. Suffen.—A perusal of the affian real upon filts motion forces me to the conclusion that detendant is not eatilise to a stay; motion denied with cests. Basch act, Cottandi. Order as seried, in the matte Lamb—Report of referee confirmed. Wiegand agt. Tre Motion granted with costs. Gibender etc., agt. Jones others No. 1; Same act, same (No. 2)—Report confirmed have great sufficient. For the parameter of Statistics. Harrowelfide act. Washburn—Lao not think; the defendant masses a case for granting the order which seems. Einer act. Meyer—The attention of the attorney. th inst. Turrowelife art. Washburn-Loo not think that defendant muses a case for granting the order which has seen. Einer lack. Meyer-The attention of the attorneys in some is called to the lact that the rule precindes me from ing that which they are, and secondly, that no guardian as most or give the consent which the guardian in this case has must to give. Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn indice agt. Crosley: Fire Department agt. Taylor: First National Blank act. Ciristic, Morel, act. Farley, Attorney-Guidag Bark act. Ciristic, Morel, act. Farley, Attorney-Guidage. Security Life Insurance Company: Moffat agt. Vanorin Chase agt. Horsels: printing agt. Gage: Hancox agt. Wall; mulding agt. Rich-Mollons granted. Gompert. agt. Toward: In the matter of Lander. Hallett agt. Hallett, Miler. Gibbs. Erolgrant Industrial Savings Bark agt. O'Stren; w. Buven Trust Company agt. shaw; Kindsland agt. Clark; cessing agt. Chidopp.—d'ernanted.

A Gibbs Emigrant Industrial Savings Hank art. O'Brien; we Hiven Trust Company agt. Shaw; Kinseland agt. Clark; costing art. Clideop.—Grantes. Special Fern.—By Judge Larremore—Quackenbush agt. emes.—Judgment for plaintill by default, Godfrey agt. Robbson, Same agt. as me. Same agt. Astinson; me. agt. Adams.—Inamissed, without costs. The People ext. Crart agt. The Board of Fire Commissioners—Proceedings Fire Commissioners affirmed. Leavy agt. Leavy.—Judgment of identification of the Commissioners affirmed. Leavy agt. Leavy.—Judgment of terms. Manieri agt. Marchbank and another—Judgment for antill on denurrer, with leave to related that of answer on the fire the control of th

motion. Other inst. Derrickson et al.—Order settled. Myers ngt. Peldgrim et al.—Order signed.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Beach.—
Brooman agt. Piecce—Motion demed; see memorandum. Hobson—Decree signed.

Marine Court—Chambers—By Judge Hawes.—
Kassehan agt. Veighe-Motion demed with \$10 coats to abide the event. Wochrie agt. Heert—Judgment for plaintiff. Snook agt. Metalley—See memorandum. Parrell agt. Ross—Motion granted with \$10 coats it abide the event. Glocelaer agt. Carieton—Motion to dismiss desired; see memorandum. Mendels agt. Abbett—Demurrer dented with coats; see memorandum. Henrett agt. Herriek—Motion to dismiss order granted with coats; see memorandum. Jackson agt. Baumann; Sanboers art. Shoernage!—Motions granted. Adams agt. Hart—Examination dismissed. Coffic agt. Tiden (2 cases)—Received appointed. Larnouette agt. Dariling—Order of discontinuance. Hell agt. Earses Nelson agt. Baumann; Sanboers art. Shoernage!—Motions granted. Adams agt. Hart—Examination.

Aprical Term—By Judge McAdam—Kelly agt. Sheeby—

Apscial Term—By Judge McAdam—Kelly agt. Sheeby—

Room of the mature of the will adams. Hell agt. Sheeby—

Compon Pleas—Special Term—By Judge and Davies of Hawes.—

MAGNETIC CLOTHING in the greatest marvel of the world. The Willadon of which of the world. Adams agt. Abbett—Demurrer dented with costs; see memorandum. Henrett agt. Herriek—Motion to dismiss desired; see memorandum. Henrett agt. Herriek ag

Judgment as per opinion filed. Ware agt. Knight-Order as tled and filed. Bogers agt. Emmet-Case settled and filed

CALENDARS THIS DAY. FRENC COURT—CRAMBERS—Lawrence, J.— 0 a.m. Calender called at 11 h.m.—Nos. 2 78, 73, 75, 77, 116, 116, 117, 118, 126, 139, 174, 201, 206, 207, 218, 214, 215, 28, 229

2812, 4803, 4398, 6112, 6103, 4828, 177, 4460, 2340%, 4683, 4818.

PART II.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—Nehrbas, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Held in Common Pleas, Part I.—No., 4761, 4846, 4868, 4869, 4891, 4895, 4890, 4901,

THE COURT OF APPRALS. ALBANY, March 21 .- In the Court of Appeals

to-day-present, the Hon. Charles J. Folger, C. J., and associates—the following business was transacted: associates—the following pusiness was transacted:

No. 143—Mary C. Sniffen, respondent, agt. Bernhard Kochl.
Ing. appellant, argued by Theodore F. Sauxoy for appellant,
Cornelius A. Runkle for respondent.
No. 147—John R. Walker, receiver, etc., appellant, agt.
Nicholas Henry In. Walker, receiver, etc., appellant, agt.
Nicholas Henry In. McGraw, respondent, agt. George N. Tal-ham and others, respondents agraced by J. Treatwell Rusharis for appellants, A. J. Perry for respondents.
No. 148—Helera M. Hart, respondent A. The Village of
Port Jervis, appellant, argued by Samuel Hand for appellant,
No. 152—Henry Kwarney, appellant, agt. Martha McKeon
and others, respondent; argued by Theron G. Sfrong for appellant, A. B. Tappan for respondent.
The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, March 22,
1881: Nos. 105, 108 109, 31, 9, 144, 146 and 162.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The following business was transacted by the Supreme Court of the United

No. 245—James L. Sharp, appellant, agt. The Dover Stamping Company; appeal from Massachusetts. Decree reversed and cause remaided.

No. 217—Elia F. Bondurant, executrix, etc., appellant, agt. Frank Watson; appeal from Louisiana. Decree amrined with costs.

No. 221—Theodore Yates, plaintiff in error, agt. The NaNo. 221—Babled Volunteer Soidors; in error from
Wiscomin. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Wiscomin. Judgment affirmed with costs.

R. Neediels, auditor, et al.; appeal from Illinois. This Court
affirms the judgment of the Court below.

No. 169—He National Bank of Genessee, plaintiff in error,
agt. Edward M. Whitney et al.; in error from Now-York.

Decree reversed and cause remanded.

No. 243—The District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, agt.
Adojan Clusa, for the tace of John A. J. Crosawell et al. commissioners, etc.; in error from the District of Columbia.

Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 242—The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad
Company, appellant, agt. the United States; appeal from the
Court of Culims. Judgment affirmed.

No. 633—George W. Grimell et al. plaintiffs in error, agt,
the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company et
al. in error from lows. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 210—Edias J. Dennick, administratrix, etc., plaintiff in
error, agt, the Courtal United Company of New Jersey,
Judgments reversed with costs and cause remanded.

No. 212—William H. Crock, appellant, agt, the clinical columnant.

No. 213—The Contral Marional Bank of Railmore, plaintiff in
error, agt, frank Watson; in error from Louisman. Writ of
error dant seed from Lauranded Company; in error from
No. 232—The Contral National Bank of Railmore, plaintiff in
error, agt, the topal laurance Company; in error from
No. 233—The Contral Marional Bank of Railmore, plaintiff in
error, agt, the froyal laurance Company; in error from
No. 233—The Contral Marional Bank of Railmore, plaintiff in
error, agt, the froyal laurance Company; in error from
No. 233—The Contral Marional Bank of Railmore, plaintiff in
error, agt, the froyal laurance Company; in error from
No. 233—The Contral Marional Bank of Railmore, plaintiff in
error, agt, the froyal laurance Company; in error from
No. 233—The Contral Marional Bank of Railmore, plaintiff in
error, agt, the roya osts. No. 221-Theodore Yates, plaintiff in error, agt. The Na-towat theme for Disabled Volunteer Soulors, in error from dinterest.
William H. Seward et al, appellants, agt. Jean
eau, sherif, etc., et al; appeal from Louisians. d with costs.

ucis E. Hinckley, appellant, agt. Levi P. Merbin Hilnois. Motion to dismiss denied; motion ppeal from the control of the contro Nos. 1,168, 1,166 and 1,170—Tipton County, Missouri, annual in error, agt the Rogers Locomotive Works Nercoa, laughter & Co., and John T. Edmunds & Co. Docketed and No. 250-The City of Waco, plaintiff in error, agt. Nels-meall. Demissed with costs. 2:0—The City of Waco, plaintiff in error, agt. Nelson I. Inemissed with costs.

2:0:0—Clay Green, appellant, agt. H. C. & P. M. Fisk. on to dismiss or affirm submitted.

5:0:3—Clay Green, appellant, agt. Mary Ann Fisk. Molectismiss or affirm submitted.

7. original, exparte—The Detroit River Ferry Company, ioner. Motion for rule to snow came submitted.

6:0—The New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, appellant, agt. William B. Mount, et al. Motion to rule to snow came submitted.

6:0—The New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, appellant, agt. William B. Mount, et al. Motion to roman fate in No. 65; or for further instruction arroad.

6:6:23 and 5:24—The Board of School Directors of the hot Avovelles, plaintiff in error, agt. Joseph Hernander.

Motion to dismiss submitted. No. 855 –Winiam Neal, planniff in error, agt, the State of Delaware; argument begun. Asjourned until to morrow at 12 o'clock. THE TODD TIN WEDDING.

The tin wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Todd, the tenth anniversary of their marriage, was celebrated last evening from 8 to 11 o'clock, at their house, No. 11 West Fifty-eighth-st. Mrs. Todd wore her bridal dress of white satin and point lace. Music was furnished by Stub's orchestra. Numerous tin presents, both of a useful and an ornamental character, were received. The parlors were profusely decorated with growing plants and flowers. From the chandeliers hung tan receptacles filled with cut flowers. About 350 invitations were sent out. Amorg the invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Janes B. Colgate, Miss Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred White, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoseld Send, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Guion, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Young, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Guion, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Hays, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Send, Mr. and Mrs. J. Guion, Mr. and Mrs. J. College Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. E. Rawdoiph, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Guist Mrs. A. T. E. F. Rawdoiph, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Guist Mrs. A. T. E. F. Rawdoiph, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Guist Mrs. A. T. E. F. Rawdoiph, Mr. and Mrs. J. Guynn, the Misses Gwynn, L. D. White, Mr. and derpost. the chandeliers hung tin receptacles tilled with cut

A NEW-YORK FIRM'S BRANCH IN ALBANY.

derpoel.

ALBANY, March 21 .- The women of Albany for several days have manifested much interest in the spring opening, which occurred to-day, of Johnston & Reilly, a branch of the New-York firm of J. & C. John-Reilly, a branch of the New-York firm of J. & C. Johnston, who established themselves here in 1879, and have since become the leading dry goods house in this city. Their store, which is 310 feet by 64 feet in size and five stories in height, was thronged all day, and the latest modes in costumes and wraps from Worth, Pingat and others attracted much attention and admiration. The bonnets from Touvec, Joses, Parisette and else where were nearly all purchased, doubtless in anticipation of Easter festivities. Thomas F. kelly and James H. Brooks, to whose management much credit is due, were Baster rearries.

Brooks, to whose management much credit is due, were warmly congratulated on their success. In all the departments the newest styles were displayed. This enterprising firm has given the dry goods people here a lesson in energy which they will not be apt to forget, and has created much entunsiasm among its women customers in thus early placing the latest novelties before them.

Miscellancons.

The Createst Marvel of the Nineteenth Century. THE STEAM ENGINE AND THE ELECTRIC TELESCRAPH SUPERSZDED IN NATIONAL VALUE
TO THE INVALIDS OF ARERICA.
Avoid all forms of medicine as you would a positioned compol your physicians to inquire luto the nature of the